Library

SWAFFHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
together with the
REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1965

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	:	A. Afnan, M.D., D.L.O., D.P.H., L.A.H.
Public Health Inspector	:	John Miles, M.Inst.H.E., C.R.S.I.
Public Health Inspector	:	R.H.W. Rayner, M.A.P.H.I.

COMMITTEES concerned with matters of PUBLIC HEALTH

Finance and General Purposes Committee
Housing Committee
Water Supplies and Sewerage Committee

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	7,592
Population (estimated at mid-year by Registrar General)	3,390
Number of Inhabited Houses	1,239
Rateable Value	£105,282
Product of 1d. Rate	£420

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SWAFFHAM

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1965

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health services of the district for the year 1965.

INTRODUCTION:

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population was 3,390, this is 100 more than the last years figure of 3,290.

There were 52 live births of which 1 was illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 14.6.

During the year there were 65 deaths, the adjusted death rate is 11.5.

There were two infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) giving an infant mortality rate of 38.4. The infant deaths occurred under 4 weeks of age and were associated with Pneumonia, or other defined and ill-defined diseases. There were also two still births, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 76.9.

The other deaths were mostly attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Heart diseases cause over two hundred thousand deaths annually. Since disease of the Coronary arteries was first shown in annual statistics in 1928 the number of deaths from this condition has been steadily rising. The increasing age of the population accounts for some of the increase, but between 1940-1962 there was an increase in the actual death rate due to this condition, in each age group over the age of twenty-five. In 1962 deaths from both Arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths. The number of people who die from Arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases is alarmingly high, and many of them are women and men in the prime of life.

Studies have shown that high fat diets, cigarette smoking, taking of alcohol, high systolic blood pressure and nervousness, are contributing and responsible factors. A great effort of will is needed to keep to a balanced diet to avoid smoking and alcohol and to remaining more placid.

Apart from the continuing attempts to prevent the occurrence of coronary diseases by better knowledge of ethrology and prevention, there should be an effort to reach the victim of coronary immediately for instant treatment. If we reach these patients within the first half hour, lots of lives could be saved. Therefore, there is a need for special ambulances manned by doctors, similar to obstetric flying squad and fully equipped with oxygen, respirators and defibrilators.

Alcoholism is a disease, and mainly a disease of mind and of the whole personality rather than of the body. Drinking is at first the solace and then the scourge.

Alcoholism is a problem which goes deeper into society than is usually recognised. Like any other illness, it affects productivity and prosperity and is, therefore, a national health problem. The loss to industry through alcoholism is estimated at about £300 million a year. Figures show that hospital treatment in England and Wales for alcoholism has gone up from 1775 in 1953 to 5536 in 1964. In Scotland they have risen from 732 in 1956 to 2188 in 1964. The demand for treatment in hospitals is rising as facilities develop.

A stone slab on the vicarage wall at Kindford, West Sussex, under the heading of "The Degredation of Drunkenness" bears this grim warning :-

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30151028

"There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness, it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the belly of a swine, and the head of an ass. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murderer of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body. The cup kills more than cannon, it causes dropsies, catarrhs, apoplexies, it fills the eye with fire, and the legs with water, and turns the body into a hospital."

According to the statement by the Minister of Transport, one in five of all car drivers and motor cyclists killed on the roads, would still be alive if they had not been drinking. When the nation is afflicted by assiduous advertising for drinks, it is no surprise that many young people become addicted to drink.

In Norfolk we are less afflicted by road accidents that some parts of the country, as our roads are less crowded (except the main roads). But accidents do occur due to some act of folly or misjudgment. The car is a potentially lethal weapon. We must realise the fact that to be allowed to drive it on a public highway is a privilege, not a right.

There were 397,937 casualties in road accidents in Britain in 1965. This is 3% over the 1964 figure. There were 7,952 road deaths, 2% more than in 1964. Casualties to Pedestrians went up by 4,586 or nearly 6%. Do we really have to kill nearly 8,000 people every year and accept these totals as inevitable? As the Duke of Edinburgh has mentioned "there is one cause of accidents which it should be possible to get rid of - ignorance; ignorance of the risk, ignorance of the highway code, and ignorance of good road manners".

£120,000 was spent last year by the Ministry of Health on propaganda against smoking. Posters formed the bulk of the effort and were displayed in schools, hospitals, local authority premises, surgeries and, from time to time, on hoardings, public transports, press and magazines and television. Other methods used were films and talks for school children.

There is evidence from social surveys, of an increasing understanding by the public of these dangers and there has been a drop since 1961 in the proportion of the adult population who are smokers.

An analysis of the personality traits of a selected group of cigarette smoking nursing school, college and high school students, by Havard University Psychology Department, indicated that smoking students were less self-reliant, less dependable, less persevering, less trusting, less orderly in their personal habits and less mannerly and refined, but more extroverted and gregarious.

I would like to draw attention to the considerable danger of Brucellosis. Any milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilised or boiled, if contaminated is a dangerous vehicle. Estimates put the industry's loss because of Brucellosis at over £1 million annually. In an unprotected dairy herd an outbreak of Brucellosis can be a serious financial loss and, in some cases, lead to its break-up. No farmer can - or should - face this sort of risk.

The best method of protection is to vaccinate all female cattle during calfhood and so build up a herd well protected against the disease. This is a service which costs nothing. Calves can be vaccinated under the Ministry free service as soon as they reach four months of age.

There was an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in Wayland during the year. This disease, which causes inflammation of liver cells, is notifiable in East Anglia but not generally in England and Wales. The source of infection could not be precisely identified because the virus (or viruses) could not be cultured, making investigations more difficult.

During the year, the Minister of Health, after giving complete indemnity to any local health authority or statutory water undertaking, advised Medical Officers to approach local health authorities to get their approval for plans to add fluoride to water supplies to provide protection against tooth decay. Fluoridation is a simple, effective and completely safe way of improving childrens teeth. An approach was made to District

Health Committee, but the decision was "to be deferred". By the end of 1965, 95 local health authorities had voted in favour of fluoridation and 51 against.

	For	Against
County Councils	34	11
County Boroughs	37	31
London Boroughs	10	-
Authorities with delegated functions	14	10
	95	51

It is a regrettable feature of the history of medical care in Britain that there have often been delays in introducing measures which could demonstrably improve the health of the nation. In Canada, for example, diphtheria immunisation virtually eliminated the disease as a cause of death from the early 1930's. Yet, almost a decade later, diphtheria was responsible for more than 2,000 deaths a year in the United Kingdom. It required a massive government publicity campaign in the 1940's to persuade mothers to have their babies immunised.

The use of silver nitrate drops to prevent blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum was first proposed in 1884. Yet as recently as 1922 in Britain ophthalmia neonatorum was responsible for 30% of blindness in provincial schools for the blind. It was still responsible for 9% of cases in 1944, 60 years after an effective prophylactic measure had been described and advocated.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department, including the clerical staff, who have always shown themselves willing in the care of Public Health.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Chairman and Members, your obedient servant.

A. Afnan.

SWAFFHAM URBAN DISTRICT

TABLE 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	7,592
Estimated Resident Population	3,390
Rateable Value	£105,282
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£420

Table 2 LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	30	21	51
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	30	22	52

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population :-

Crude	15.3
Adjusted	14.6

Table 3 STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births : 37.03

Table 4 TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	30	22	52
Still	1	1	2
Totals	31	23	54

Table 5 INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	2

Infant Mortality Rates :-

Total = 38.4 (per 1,000 live births)
Legitimate = 39.2 (per 1,000 legitimate births)
Illegitimate = Nil (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

Table 5 (b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Nătal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 38.4

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under one week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 38.4

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under one week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 76.9

Table 6 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 0 Females - 1 Total - 1 = 1.9% of total Live Births

Table 7 MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = Nil

Table 8 DEATHS (All Ages)

Males	Females	Total
29	36	65

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 16.1

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 11.5

Table 9 CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	2

Table 10 NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATH RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	2	-	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-
1 year and under 5 years	-	-	-
5 " " " 15 "	-	-	-
15 " " " 25 "	1	-	1
25 " " " 35 "	-	-	-
35 " " " 45 "	-	-	-
45 " " " 55 "	2	3	5
55 " " " 65 "	5	6	11
65 " " " 75 "	6	7	13
75 " " over	13	20	33
Totals	29	36	65

Table 11 CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar- General)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	3	8	11
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	5	10
18. Coronary disease, angina	10	3	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other Heart diseases	1	3	4
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	3	4
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	1	3
24. Bronchitis	-	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	1	2	3
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	29	36	65

Table 12 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated Population	3,390	3,290	3,250	3,220	3,170
Total Births	54	56	56	59	50
Total Deaths	65	63	44	43	38
Birth Rate (Crude)	15.3	16.6	17.2	17.8	15.8
Death Rate (Crude)	16.1	19.0	13.4	13.4	12.0
Infant Deaths	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate	38.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stillbirths	2	1	Nil	1	Nil

Table 13 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUP										Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Age Unknown	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	7
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	-	1	1	4	2	23	3	-	-	1	35
Totals	1	1	2	4	2	25	8	1	-	1	45

Table 13b

	AGE GROUP						Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	Over 65	Age Unknown	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Table 14 TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Respiratory				Other			Grand Total
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1965	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
1964	7	3	10	-	-	-	10
1963	7	3	10	-	-	-	10
1962	7	1	8	-	-	-	8
1961	7	-	7	-	-	-	7

Table 15 TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1965 - Health Area 6

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	28	30	753
Booster	3	60	96	23	224	155	561
Totals	244	433	157	43	252	185	1314

Table 16 DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	27	13	735
Booster	3	60	96	23	227	175	584
Totals	244	433	157	43	254	188	1319

Table 17 WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	240	372	60	20	18	2	712
Booster	3	59	96	22	88	21	289
Totals	243	431	156	42	106	23	1001

Table 18 SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6

Age at date of Vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers Re-vaccinated
0 - 3 Months	28	-
3 - 6 Months	24	-
6 - 9 Months	19	-
9 -12 Months	32	-
1 Year	263	-
2 - 4 Years	57	4
5 -15 Years	55	12
Totals	448	16

Table 19 ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	103	346	153	53	21	34	710
Booster	-	3	5	7	143	7	165
Totals	103	349	158	60	164	41	875

SWAFFHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

HOUSING

All the fifty-four houses built during the year were provided by private enterprise. The Council had used all its available land in the previous year and the economic conditions prevailing in an area of relatively low wages called for special care in planning for future housing. The Council have now concluded the purchase of two parcels of good building land, however, and services have been planned for this sector. There is good reason to hope that a new housing scheme will soon be launched.

Three Improvement Grants were approved and one rejected.

Steady progress was maintained in dealing with sub-standard housing with the result that five Closing Orders and four Demolition Orders were confirmed.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage disposal works worsened progressively during the year and management technique amounted to nothing more than deciding which part of the area could be flooded with the least danger of inviting protest from surrounding land owners. Towards the end of the year every lagoon and trench was full and, where gravity permitted, overflowing. The acquisition of land for the new works proved a slow and tedious process but at the time of preparing this report, it can at last be said that there is a strong possibility of a new scheme receiving the Minister's consideration in the near future. The Council are fully alive to the seriousness of this problem and have given every help within their power to bring about an early improvement.

Trouble recurred in the main sewer at Box's Lane through root growth gaining access to the sewer by way of faulty joints, but this is only part of the problem with the sewerage system in this area. Such is the amount of storm water carried by this branch that a comparatively short storm of moderate intensity is sufficient to cause the lifting of manhole covers and the flooding of the highway in New Sporle Road. This again is under consideration by the Council who have instructed Consultants to advise them as to a remedy for this nuisance.

On the credit side, it is good to report that the new sewer for Haspalls Road and Southlands was completed by contract and that a further extension of the sewer in Tumbler Hill was carried out by direct labour. These works, in addition to opening up areas for development, cleared those parts of the district of cesspools.

WATER SUPPLY

A further expansion of the built-up area around the perimeter of the town made it necessary to draw the Council's attention even more urgently to the difficulties of providing an adequate service in this field. It was again pointed out that the town depended on little more than one hour's storage in a very old tank built into an equally old building, and that both the building and the tank were now in a parlous condition. Furthermore, all the development of the past 50 years was now being supplied through mains of only 3" diameter, and that one estate was supplied from an extension of a 2" pipe. The Council accepted the report and immediately hurried through consultations with the County Public Health Engineer, who was instructed to prepare schemes for a water tower and a trunk main. Excellent progress is being made on both projects and next year's report might even be optimistic in outlook.

Water mains were extended by direct labour at Southlands and Mount Close and the number of houses without a piped supply would not exceed 30 and these would be in the fringe area of the district. It is hoped that even this number may be reduced if the Council's present plans for

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

improvements can be carried through successfully.

This short report would not be complete without some reference to the problem of waste detection, for early in the year the loss was appreciable and affected pressure in the higher part of the town. Every effort was made to trace leakages with scientific equipment hired for the purpose, but no real headway was made until we resorted to house-to-house inspections. Progress was slow but by the end of the year a steady improvement was obvious and this trend has been maintained over the past year.

All becteriological reports were very good and the following is a copy of the Public Analyst's report on a typical sample :-

" Lincole Sutton and Wood Ltd.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Cert. No. R.822
Lab. No. 9449/W

Sample received 8th April 1965 from The Surveyor, Swaffham U.D.C.

Marked Water, Waterworks

Appearance when received clear

Nature of Deposit nil

Colour nil Odour nil

Reaction faintly alkaline pH 7.4 Taste satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Hardness as $CaCO_3$:	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.03	Total	365
Nitrate nitrogen	12.5	Carbonate (temporary)	290
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	75
Chloride as Cl	34	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	290
Permanganate Value (4 hr)	0.05	Free carbon dioxide	22
		Total solids (at 180° C)	525
		Iron (total)	0.2
		Metals in solution	nil

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is good and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The total hardness is about normal for most East Anglian waters being 25½° Clark of which 20° is temporary in nature. The reaction is on the alkaline side of neutrality and the free carbon dioxide is not high so that the water would not be expected to have any seriously corrosive action on metals. Metallic contamination is absent apart from a trace of iron which, however, appears to remain in solution. The appearance, taste and odour are all satisfactory and in our opinion based on the chemical evidence this water is fit for drinking and general purposes. "

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council acted promptly on the Minister's Circular 15/65 and installed electric hand-drying equipment and soap dispensers in both parts of the Public Conveneiences. This was done at a relatively high cost for such a small town but the full equipment in the men's department was, to all intents and purposes, destroyed within a fortnight and after a second abortive attempt at repairs, this effort on behalf of the community was abandoned.

RODENT CONTROL

The public make increasing use of the Council's services in this matter. The only major infestation is at the refuse tip and arrangements are in hand for a full onslaught to be made in this area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Every part of the district is served by the refuse collection vehicle and this work includes the regular clearance of all highway lay-bys in the area.

FOOD HYGIENE

The maintenance of a standard of 100% meat inspection remains the greatest problem in the field of food hygiene and this is only made possible by the fact that times of slaughtering at the local abattoir are reasonable and regular.

With the disappearance of local bakehouses and the consequent spread of wrapped products from industrialised bakeries and confectioners, there is an increasing need for retailers to ensure a systematic inspection of stock of this kind as the dates of production are usually printed in the manufacturer's code, which is unintelligible to the shopkeeper. The risk to the consumer is that the bread or cakes may have passed the recommended "shelf-life" of the product before purchase. This problem could be quickly eliminated if every supplier clearly marked the date of manufacture on such perishable food products, but there would appear to be no legislation to enforce this suggestion.

JOHN MILES

Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF AREA

Item	Description	Inspections	Notices Served	Nuisances Abated
1	Offices, Factories and Workshops	56	-	-
2	Bakehouses, Foodshops, Markets and Abbatoir	315	-	-
3	Housing Defects (Housing Act, 1957)	29	-	-
4	Middens, Ashpits and Bins (Public Health Act 1936)	4	-	-
5	Infectious Diseases	2	-	-
6	Dangerous Buildings	3	1	1
7	Rodent Control (Pests Act, 1949)	39	-	-
8	Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.	10	-	-
9	Water Supply	16	-	-
10	Drains, Cesspools, Vaults Pail and Water Closets and Drainage of Premises	87	-	-
	TOTALS	561	1	1

NOTE :-

Council house inspections are not included in this table, and though meat inspections call for two or three visits per day to the same slaughterhouse, this is recorded as a single inspection in the summary.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR, 1965

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Item	Description	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1	Number killed and inspected	5,179	Nil	8,378	16,618	30,175
2	All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	-	Nil	4	1	5
3	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,486	Nil	361	1,807	3,654
4	Percentage of the number inspected affected with a disease other than Tuberculosis ignoring broken legs or tissues defective from fighting, fences, etc.	28.6%	Nil	4.3%	10.8%	12.1%
5	Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	-	Nil	-	-	-
6	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (taking into account that the offal, head and tongue etc. may be parts of one animal)	11	Nil	-	384	395
7	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.2%	Nil	-	4.5%	1.3%
8	Average number of animals slaughtered per week	99.6	Nil	161	319.6	580.2
9	Percentage examined by the Meat Inspector	100%	Nil	100%	100%	100%

47 Carcases were found to be affected with Cystircercus Bovis during 1965. In each case the recommended cold storage treatment was carried out in the usual way.